THE FIRST ONE CAME FROM SPEAKER REED-

PLANS OF THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR -A TALK WITH MR. WOODRUFF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Troy, N. Y., Aug. 27.-Frank S. Black, the Republican candidate for Governor, came to his law ffice this morning at the usual time, as though such extraordinary fortune as having been nomi-Governor of the great State of New-York by the majority party in the State was not in his thoughts and he must pay attention to his law cases. Those who visited the office during the day found Mr. Black the same modest and selfsed gentleman that he was when he departed for Saratoga early in the week without the htest belief that the canvass which had been made for him for the nomination for Governor would be successful. He is a good listener, and can be reticent in the extreme. "I am going to Maine to-morrow with my wife and son," he said, and would like to say in explanation of this journey to such Republicans as might think I ought to remain in the State after receiving the nomination for Governor that I have yet had no vacation, and that if I remained in Troy I could do little to benefit the Republican cause at this We shall have to defer our canvass until the Democratic party has put its candidates for State officers forward and made public its platform upon State and National issues."

Black probably will not make a speech-making campaign. He received many telegrams to day from prominent Republicans congratulating upon his nomination for Governor. As a son of Maine he was glad to receive one from that eminent citizen of Maine, Speaker Reed. It was

Your county sends congratulations to her brave son, who will amply fill the place New-York is sure to give him.

THOMAS B. REED.

The following came from Chauncey M. Depew:

New-York, Aug. 26, 1896.

Hen. Frank S. Black, United States Hotel.

I extend to you my cordial congratulations upon your nomination for Governor. It is a most happy outcome for the State of New-York and the Republican party.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Attorney-General Hancock telegraphed: "Permit me to extend my most hearty congratulations." Irving G. Vann, the candidate of the Republican party for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, telegraphed: "I congratulate first the Republican

Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, the Republi-Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who came here last night and was present at the magnificent demonstration given in honor of Mr. Black upon his home-coming from Saratoga, said to-day: "The demonstration was grand, and clearly showed Mr. Black's popularity here. The streets were massed with people, and everybody seemed in shouting mood. I was greatly impressed by the demonstration and the extremely cordial greeting accorded to Mr. Black by the people of Troy, as well as feeling grateful for the pleasant manner in which the people welcomed me, not only as one of the candidates on the State ticket, but as Mr. Black's friend."

inswer to a question concerning the issues of ampaign, Mr. Woodruff said: "The time has ome for a discussion of the issues from a point bearing on our State, and will not until the control of the contr the campaign and discussion of the issues from a standpoint bearing on our State, and will not until the Buffalo Democratic Convention has met and adopted a platform and named candidates. We don't know what principles the Democrats may adopt. I think there is no question but that the National nominees, McKinley and Hobart, will be elected by a majority in this State greater than that given to Cleveland for Governor in 1832—more than 190,000—and I know no reasen why the State ticket should not poll as large a vote with Mr. Black as the nominee for Governor. I know Kings County will go Republican by a very large majority, and that gives good assurance for my offnion."

Mr. Woodruff, accompanied by his wife and son, departed on the People's Line steamer from Albany this evening for their home in Brooklyn.

AN INSPIRATION TO YOUNG MEN.

Charles Bulkley Hubbell, of No. 2 Wall-st., who ed in Troy at the time that Frank S. Black was engaged in newspaper work in that city, said to a Tribune reporter yesterday, of the latter's nomina-tion for Governor: "I regard the nomination of Mr. Black as a very strong one. I was a resident of the city of Trey when he came there with the ink on with his career ever since. He secured the con-

with his career ever since. He secured the confidence of every one with whom he came in contact, and from the first was bound to make more than an ordinary mark for himself.

"His nomination will doubtless create great entusinsam among the young men of the State, as he is one of the recent conspicuous examples of a young man achieving success with a capital consisting solely of good health, good character and a well-trained mind, all enlisted under an earnest and persistent commander. His reputation as a lawyer is more than local, and his standing in the community of the very highest. His unfaltering prosecution of the election handits in Troy sealed his reputation and marked him for important public service.

ok for a brilliant, yet conservative, administra-on of the affairs of the Empire State as long he sits in the Governor's chair. Personally, 1 eatly rejoice in his nomination."

THE STALWART CLUB TO RATIFY.

There will be a meeting to-morrow evening at the Stalwart Republican Club, Seventh-ave, and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st,, to ratify the regular Republican nominations. National and State. the portraits of McKinley and Hebart. Some of the best speakers have been assigned by the Na-tional and State committees to make addresses on this occasion. All Republican clubs are invited to strend.

PAPER DEALERS TO RAISE A BANNER. The majority of the wholesale paper dealers of Beekman-st. have come out strongly for McKinley and Hebart, and they intend to show their appre ciation of the Republican candidates by raising handsome Republican banner on Monday next. The banner will bear the portraits of McKinley and Hobart, and over the top of them will be the motio, "An honest dollar, and a chance to earn it." The banner will be one of the handsomest in the city.

JAMES E. MARCH RECEIVED IN TRIUMPH. The members of the James E. March Association, of the Vith Assembly District, formally received Mr. March at the clubrooms, No. 35 Marion-st., last night, upon his return from Saratoga, where he was a delegate to the Republican Convention. Mr. March was a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the Convention, and the members of the club thought that the honor conferred upon him should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. There was to have been a parade through the district, but so hastily was the reception arranged that there was not time to procure a permit from the police. The clubrooms however, were crowded all through the evening. A band of musicians was on hand early, and a committee of three presented to Mr. March, on behalf of the club, a horseshoe of flowers. Morris Meyer made the presentation speech. Mr. March suitably responded, telling the assembly all about the Convention.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

BLACK'S DISTINCTIVE PERSONALITY. From The Hudson Republican.

Mr. Black has a distinctive personality and a strength of character that augurs well for the success of his administration. He will be Governor in fact, as well as in name, and no man will dictate his policies or direct his movements.

VICTORY IS ASSURED. m The New-York Mail and Express The ticket is an excellent one, and it will win.

THREE GOOD SELECTIONS. From The New-York Evening Post.

The convention did not limit its wise action to the head of the ticket. The nominations of Mr. Woodruff for Lieutenant-Governor and of Judge Vann for the Court of Appeals are to be commended without reservation, for both gentlemen are eminently well fitted for the positions for which they are named.

A SUGGESTED POSSIBILITY. From The Worcester Telegram.

Men who carry New-York by great majorities may aspire to anything. From an unknown man this year Frank S. Black may be at the head of the Na-tional Republican ticket four years hence. IT APPEALS TO GOOD CITIZENS.

From The Utica Herald.

The ticket as a whole, and in its individual candidates, is one of the strongest ever named by any party in New-York. It deserves the support of all good citizens, in the character of the candidates and the warrant their election will carry of the preservation of good government. A REPUTABLE PARTY NOMINATION.

From The New-York Times.

The nomination of Mr. Frank S. Black, of Troy, for the office of Governor by the Republican Convention at Saratoga, was a party nomination in the strictest sense, but it was an altogether reputable party nomination.

WISELY CHOSEN. From The Boston Journal. New-York Republicans have chosen wisely. Their candidate for Governor is a man of ability, dauntiess courage and honorable character.

WHERE IS THE BOY ORATOR NOW? From The Binghamton Republican. The speeches of General Woodford and Hon Frank

S. Black at the Saratoga convention make Bryan's Albany speech sound sickly. The Boy Orator dreps with a "dull thud."

WARNER MILLER SPEAKS. FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN IN CEN-

TRAL NEW-YORK. A REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING AT SYLVAN BEACH

ATTENDED BY 15,000 PEOPLE-MR. MILLER

PRAISES THE SARATOGA TICKET AND PREDICTS AN OVERWHELMING VICTORY IN THIS STATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Camden, N. Y., Aug. 27.-The McKinley and Hobart mass-meeting and barbecue at Sylvan Beach. on Oneida Lake to-day, was the opening of the campaign in Central New-York and was a great success. Special trains ran all the morning, bringing crowds from all Central and Western New Two huge oxen were roasted and served to the crowd. Four bands were present and the famous Oneida Battery. Captain Cavana and Deputy Attorney-General J. C. Davies were in charge of the arrangements. The largest crowd seen at the beach this year was present. It was estimated to number 15,000 people.

Deputy Attorney-General Davies presided. The principal speaker was Warner Miller, and the enthusiasm with which he was received by the immense audience would have convinced T. C. Platt that it takes something besides a packed Committee on Credentials to alienate the people of the State from Warner Miller. He said in part:

from Warner Miller. He said in part:

We have just come from a Republican State Convention, some of us from the outside and some of us, more fortunate, from the inside, but we all come as loyal Republicans, supporting the great cause our party represents. Our candidate for Governor, Frank S. Black, is a man of great ability. He has made his way from the bottom to the top, Beginning as a poor boy, educated by his own efforts, he stands at the head of the bar of the city of Troy. But better than that, he is acknowledged by all as an honest man, a man of sterling independence of character. If elected, as he will be, he will himself be the Governor of the State. He made his first reputation in prosecuting the murderer. "Bat" Shea. He then stood for honest elections, for the malesty of the law and the sacredness of the franchise. He triumphed grandly, and deserved all the honors that may come to him. He will be found battling in the future for honest primaries, honest caucuses and the free expression of all the people at these primary meetings. He deserves the support of all loyal Republicans and of every Democrat who believes in honest primaries, honest elections and in honest money and honest payment of debts.

Our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor I have known for a long time. He is a young man of

payment of debts.

Our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor I have known for a long time. He is a young man of brilliant parts, and his only offence is that he is a young man, although he will outgrow that, as Bryan promises to do, but he is old enough to exercise the functions of that high office. And so, despite the little unpleasantness at Saratoga, we have come out of that Convention with a splendid ticket, and with the assurance that it will, with our splendid National ticket, receive the largest majority ever given to any party in the Empire State.

Mr. Miller was

Mr. Miller spoke at length on National issues and showed the dangers that would follow the adoption of the policy of the Populists, who now control the Democratic party. The vast audience followed his words with intense earnestness, and when he closed

were listened to with close attention.

A telegram was read by Mr Davies from Frank
S. Black, who had been invited some time ago to
be present, in which he said that only conditions
which were too strong for him compelled him to be

SOME CAMPAIGN QUESTIONS.

A CASE OF MELTED COIN.

WHY THE GOLD WAS WORTH PAR AND THE SIL-VER WAS NOT-THE LIFE INSURANCE

QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Tribune of July 29 tells of a farmer who had his money in the barn, \$200 in gold and \$200 in The barn burned down and the money was melted up. The farmer got it out of the ruins and sold the gold ingut for \$200, but could only ge and sold the gold ingot for \$200, but could only get \$120 for the silver. But the same Tribune says that the silver dollar is worth 100 cents, but will be worth only 53 cents if the silver men win the election in November. But if the present silver dollar is worth 100 cents, I cannot understand why the farmer whose barn burned down could not get as much for his silver as for his gold.

The Tribune also says that people who insure their lives now have to pay premiums in 100-cent dollars, but that if free silver wins the insurance will be paid in 33-cent dollars. If I am not mistaken this is the same 16 to I dollar we have now. I and other Tribune readers can't understand this.

Ashford, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1896.

The farmer received \$200 for his melted gold dollars because the gold in them was worth \$200, and \$120 for the melted silver dollars because the silver in them was worth only \$120. The Government takes silver bullion worth \$120 and coins it into 200 silver dollars. They are worth a dollar each only because the Govern to gold. It can do this only when the number of such silver dollars is limited. If they were coined for anybody who brought silver to the mint and demanded colnage for it, the Government could no longer do this. The value of the silver dollar would then sink to the value of the silver in it-at present prices of silver about

If free silver wins, debts contracted in what we now understand as "dollars," that is 100-cent gold dollars, can be paid in silver dollars which will then be worth only about 53 cents. The heirs of people who have paid 100-cent dollars for insurance premiums will, therefore, receive only little more than half (in real value) of what they contracted to receive. It will be said in the same silver dollar that we now have-a dollar that is a "16 to 1" dollar only because th Government bolsters it up, but which then will have fallen to its market ratio of 30 or so to 1.-(Ed.

SILVER PRICES IN LONDON AND NEW-YORK

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you please explain the difference in the price of silver in London and New-York? By yesterday's quotations, at London bar silver was 307-8d, per ounce, which, reduced to our currency, would be practically 621-3 cents. The New-York quotation was 67 cents, being an excess of price of 42-3 cents above the London market. How can so great a difference exist? HAROLD LAWTON. Centreville, R. I., Aug. 18, 1898.

The prices quoted for silver in London are for sterling silver, which is 925-1000 fine. The prices quoted in New-York are for pure silver .-(Ed.

A PREMIUM ON SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: May I so far trouble you as to ask when in our history an ounce of silver was worth more than an ounce of gold, and how much more? New-York, Aug. 18, 1896. E. CLIZEE.

An ounce of silver was never in our history worth more than an ounce of gold. What the correspondent probably means to ask is when the silver in a silver dollar was worth more than \$1, using gold as the basis of value. The coining value of silver at 16 to 1 is \$1.2929 an cunce. The market value of silver per ounce was in excess of \$1.2929 every year from 1873 as far back as 1833. In 1872 it was \$1.3220. In 1859 it was \$1.36. In 1859 the silver in a silver dollar, taking gold as the basis of value, was worth \$1.0520.-(Ed.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN EXCHANGE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Twenty years ago I landed in New-York a lad just from Ireland, without money or friends lad just from Ireland, without money or friends.

I soon found work, and have had steady employment ever slace. For the last ten years I have been able every Christmas to send to my old father and mother in the "old country" usually \$25, but sometimes \$50. I have given \$25 to a money-broker downtown, and he has given me a draft on Dublin for \$6. 0.0 What I want to know is how much I will have to give the money-broker for a draft for \$6.0 ft I pay him in silver dollars after the paisage of a free-silver law. I also want to know how big a draft he would give me after free silver beed mes the law in exchange for the \$25.1 give him? An answer to this will interest thousands situated as I am. FOREIGNER. 1 am. New-York, Aug. 22, 1896.

1. A draft for 45 would cost in 53-cent silver about \$47 50. 2. For \$25 in 53-cent silver a person who wished to send money abroad could buy a draft for about £2 12s.-(Ed.

The B. and O. R. R. will sell tickets to St. Paut 125 round trip, going August 29 to 31, returning until September 16. Offices, Nos. 172, 415 and 1,140 Broadway. UNCLE SAM-THERE'S MIGHTY LITTLE USE OF TRYING TO PUT THIS SEED IN THAT FIELD UNTIL. 1 GET THOSE THISTLES OUT. -(St. Paul Pioneer-Press

CAFFERY TO PRESIDE.

THE LOUISIANA SENATOR PREPARING HIS SPEECH.

EX-GOVERNOR PLOWER MAY BE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN AT THE INDIANAPOLIS

CONVENTION. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Indianapolis, Aug. 27.-It is definitely aunounced that Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, will be the perma ent chairman of the Convention of Sound-Money Democrats. He will not be formally elected until next Monday, but he has been informed and is preparing his speech. The recent declaration of Bourke Cockran that he is for adopting a platform, but voting for McKinley takes him out of consideration, it is now believed, for temporary chairman, and the Executive Committee will probably select ex-Gover nor Flower for temporary chairman. He occupies a strong position at home, it is said, without belonging lent man to sound the keynote that will rally the great body of the New-York Democracy to the standard erected by the Convention in this city. The men who have charge of the fortunes of the new party he party in the Empire State for the Indianapolis icket. Hill is about the only man of prominence ! sympathy with the movement, and he has not an tagonized it. It is known that letters have arrived at headquarters bearing the Senator's return address. What was the nature of the communications between him and the committee is not known, but it is said that all inquiries about the new party have been turned over by him to the committee instead of nswering them himself.

Wisconsin havi, g instructed for General Bragg and Nebraska for Watterson it now looks as if there would be a contest for the Presidential nomination It is said, at any rate, that since some delegation have taken the matter in hand the committees in harge are glad that they can trust this matter to be ettled by an active Convention, earnest in its purpose, and that the ticket will not have to be made up a cut-and-dried way. They look upon this situaion as highly encouraging for a large and enthusiastic Convention. It is probable that the Bragg movemen may cripple the Vilas movement, which has had a National rather than a State incentive. The Wisonsin Senator has been the favorite of most of the eaders as expressed in correspondence. There is no rivalry, however, between the two men, it is said, and is believed that Senator Vilas was behind the work of the Wisconsin Convention. Secretary Carlisle is said, to his suggestion that having been conit is said, to his suggestion that having been connected with the issue of bonds his name would be a
bugaboo with the Populists. He has positively declined to accept the nomination. In reference to the
suggestion that possibly President Cleveland would
be nominated, one of those at the head of the organization said:
This will be a Convention of Mr. Cleveland's
friends, and it is not going to do anything that would
offend him. There has never been the slightest him
from him that he would accept another nomination,
and under these circumstances the Convention would
not consider his name at all."

It is probable that there will be 900 delegates present,

and under these circulate and consider his name at all the probable that there will be 200 delegates present, nearly that many having engaged quarters at the hoteis. Mr. Bynum said to-day that every State and Territory except Nevada, Wyoming, Islaho and Utah will be represented. "We have been unable to find any one in these States," said he, "except members of Congress who own silver mines, and most of them live in California."

A great deal of the time of the committee is occupied with the stream of telegrams asking to be assigned good accommodations. Georgia telegraphed for rooms for twenty to-day. The retegraph companies have been busy fitting up private lines for the metropolitan dailies. The railroad companies have made a one and a third rate to the Convention. Sergeont-at-Arms Walter Kessler has appointed Frank Miller as his deputy. George W. Julian, who was a Free Soil candidate for Vice-President more than forty years ago, will probably be one of the Indiana delegates-at-large. He is feeble in body, but still vigorous in mind. He lives at Irvington, a suburb of this city.

IOWA'S NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 27.-The largest Democratic convention that has been held in lowin three years was the gathering of the National emocracy yesterday to select delegates to the Indianapolis Convention. It emphatically decounced the Chicago platform. For delegates at arge to Indianapolis there were so many aspirants that the convention named eight and gave them half a vote each. They are W. I. Babb, Jo-William Groneweg, John Cliggett, M. Martin, M. B. Hendricks, Joel Stewart and H. H. Trimble. The only jar in the convention was when a resolution was presented declaring the when a resolution was presented declaring the sense of the convention that every sound-money Democrat should vote against any Congressional candidate who did not piedge himself to oppose the free coinage of silver at 15 to 1. It had been decided that no State or Congressional tickets would be named by the National Democracy, and when this resolution was presented Chairman Babb ruled that the State Convention had no authority over Congressional matters, and, therefore, it was out of order. There was no opposition to the ruling. The State Central Committee met after the convention and decided to open hendquarters and conduct an active speaking and literary campaign.

HONEST MONEY LEAGUE'S WORK.

An extension of district organization was decided pon at last night's meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratte Honest Money League of America, at the headquarters, in No. 15 West Twen-ty-fourth-st. Headquarters will shortly be opened in each Congress district in the State. A joint meeting of all the Congress district committees will be held in the Twenty-fourth-st, headquarters on next Wednesday evening.

TO NAME DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE. Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 27.-The sound-money Democrats of this county will hold a convention on Saturday, at Ballston, to name delegates to the Syracuse Convention. Poughkeepsie, Aug. 27 (Special).—The Sound-

Money Democrats of the 1st and IId Assembly districts of Dutchess County held a convention in this city this afternoon and elected the following delegates to the Syracuse convention: Isi District, J. Hervey Cook, John Fitch and Myron Benton; Id District, Dr. Guy C. Bayley, Alfred H. Peters and Henry V. Pelton.

HAS HILL BEEN ASKED TO ACCEPT? Albany, Aug. 27.-Senator Hill to-night refused to iscuss the report that he has received a letter from Mr. Bynum asking him to accept the Presi-iential nomination to be made by the Indianapolis

FOR STATE DEMOCRACY PRIMARIES. The Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy held a short meeting last night at No. 258 West Twenty-third-st. In the absence of Charles S. Fairchild, United States District-Attorney Wallace Macfarlane presided. Nothing further was done than to arrange the final details for the State Democracy primaries in the various districts

SOUND MONEY NOMINEES IN MISSOURI. St. Louis, Aug. 27.—The second day's session of the Sound Money Democratic State Convention here found 260 delegates in the hall. Four delegates and four alternates were chosen to the Indianapolis Convention. Pope Yeaman, of Boone, and Benjamin M. Massey, of Springfield, were chosen Presidential electors-at-large. The following nominations were made by acclamation: For Governor, J. McD. Trimble, of Kansas Chy; Lieutenant-Governor, Albert F. Orterman, of St. Louis; Peace Union.

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Secretary of State. Coneral D. H. McEntire, of SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL. Secretary of State. General D. H. McEntife, of Mexico Albert A. Leseur, the present Secretary of State and nominee of the Silver Democratic Convention, was placed in nomination, but met with such vigorous protests that the nomination was withdrawn. These additional nominations were made: Treasurer, William F. McIrath, of Livingston; State Auditor, E. D. Porter, of Jasper; Attorney-General, N. D. Thurmond, of Callaway; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, Harry A. Coster, of Platte; Supreme Court Judge, Theodore Brace, of Monroe.

THEY REPUDIATE BRYAN.

DEMOCRATS OF WESTCHESTER AND QUEENS COUNTIES SELECT DELEGATES FOR THE STRACUSE CONVENTION.

A convention of the sound-money Democrats of Hid Assembly District of Westchester County will be held ir Sing Sing this evening for the purpose of selecting three delegates to the State Convention of the Democratic Party Reform Organiza-

tion at Syracuse on August 3i.

The sound-money Democrats of the 1st Assembly District, which comprises the cities of Yonkers and Mount Vernon, met last night at the Democratic Club house to select delegates to the State Convention in Syracuse August 31, which is to elect delegates to the National Gold Democratic Convention in Indianapolis. E. S. Newell, of Mount Vernon, was elected chairman, and G. Foster Jenkins, of Yonkers, secretary. A resolution offered by Samuel T. White, pronouncing against bimetallism without reservation or regard to international agreement, was laid on the table by a close vote.

agreement, was laid on the table by a close vote. George O. Beach and B. J. Eisler, of Mount Vernon, and W. G. McAdoo, of Yonkers, were elected delegates, and C. H. Ostrander, of Mount Vernon, and Edwin Underhill and J. Q. A. Johnson, of Yonkers, alternates.

The sound-money Democrats of the Hd Assembly District, in session at Pelham last night, elected J. Mayhew Wainwright, of Rye; H. B. B. Stapler, of Pelham, and William M. McCourt, of Greenburg, delegates, and Hamilton R. Fairfax, of Rye; James Dick, of Greenburg, and John Logan, of Pelham, alternates. H. B. B. Stapler was chalrman of the meeting, and Holmes Morton, of Greenburg, segretary.

The Assembly district conventions of the sound money Democrats of Queens County were tell vesterday and the following were elected delegates let District—Mayor P. J. Gleason and James McMann, of Long Island City, and James P. Rapelyo of Newtown Hd District—Aaron De Grauw and F. H. Van Vechten, of Jamaica, and George Poolo, jr., of Flushing, Hld District—Townsend Scudder, of Oyster Bay, and Surrogate A. N. Weller, of Hempstead.

SOUND MONEY STATE TICKET.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 27.-The gold Democrats in convention yesterday nominated a complete State and electoral ticket and provided for full repre-sentation for Michigan at the Indianapolis Convention. About 125 delegates attended the convention, which was a harmonious gathering. was no contest over the various State offices, which were filled as follows: For Governor, Rufus E. Sprague: Lieutenant-Governor, A. B. Eldridge Secretary of State Samuel E. Boyes; State Treas-Secretary of State Samuel E. Boyes, State Freas-uter, Wilder D. Stevens; Auditor-General, Irving W. Conkey; Commissioner of State Land Office, Almerin M. Tinker; Attorney-General, Cyrus E. Lothrop; Superintendent of Public Instruction, William Heap; member State Board of Education, John S. Haggart, John S. Farr, of Kent, and S. T. Douglass, of Wayne, were nominated for electors-stalarge. The resolutions repudiate the Chicago platform and nominees.

BRAGG THEIR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT. Milwaukee, Aug. 27.-The attendance at the Wisonsin Sound Money Convention held here to-day was less than expected, but all the prominent leaders in the movement were present. The convention was called to order by Ellis B. Usher, of Lacrosse. Mr. Usher briefly addressed the convenand closed by introducing the temporary chairman, John H. Brennan, of Stevens Point, who made a long address, which was hear ily ap-plauded by his hearers. After Mr. Brennan had Vilas spoke, At the afternoon session General Bragg read the platform and recommended its adoption with an platform and recommended its adoption with an eloquent speech. The resolutions adopted as the views of the convention reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National platform of 1882 on the money question, holding to the use of both gold and silver, the dollar unit of both to be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, and demanding that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in coin.

A resolution was adopted declaring General Bragg to be Wisconsin's choice for the nomination for President.

A resolution was adopted declaring General Bragg to be Wisconsin's choice for the nomination for President.

The following delegates-at-large to the Indianapolis Convention were named General E. S. Bragg. Fond du Lac. Schafor W. F. Vilas, Madison; J. J. Hogan, Lacrosse, and J. G. Flanders, Milwaukee.

The question of putting a State ticket in the field was referred to the State Central Committee with power to act. The convention then adjourned sine die.

OHIO DEMOCRATS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Two hundred delegates

are in attendance at the State Convention of soundmoney Democrats here to-day. It was called to order by Congressman Outhwaite. Among the prom-ment Democrats in the convention are V. P. Kline. of Cleveland, W. W. Medary, of this city; Colonel S. K. Donavin, Henry Apthorp, Julius Dexter, of Cincinnati, and E. L. Hinman, of Columbus. In a speech opening the convention Mr. Outhwaite devention of the Democrats as un-Democratic and Populistic. The free-silver agitation, he said, had effeetually put a stop to all new industrial enterprises. His severe criticism of the plank referring to the Supreme Court and the sectional utterances of Senator Tiliman called forth great applause.

The platform adopted declares that the Chicago Convention platform is unwise and unpatriotic. It Convention platform is unwise and unpatriotic. It declares that the platform is intended to divide the people into classes and to array one against the other; that it condemns the Federal Administration for the enforcement of law and for the preservation of the public credit, attacks the highest tribunal of law in the Nation, and strikes at the right of private contract. It condemns the Chicago platform proposition to issue paper currency by the Government in place of the National bank currency without limit, and refers to the free-silver coinage proposition as the crowning folly of the document. All these declarations of the Chicago platform are rejected by the platform of the Sound-Money Democrats and the principles of coinage procelaimed by Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland are indowed.

REVOLT AGAINST BRYAN IN ALABAMA. Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 27.-The State Convention of the sound-money Democrats met here at noon to-day. The hall of the House of Representanoon to-day. The hall of the House of Representa-tives in the State Capitol was well filled with dele-gates from over half the counties in the State. Chairman Dent, of the State Executive Committee, called the convention to order and made a strong speech in favor of the round-money movement. General George F. Harrison, member of Congress from the HII District, was made temporary chair-man. He condemned the Chicago platform as Pop-ulistic. The convention enthusiastically cheered the mention of President Cleveland's name.

THE PEACE UNION'S MEETING.

Mystic, Conn., Aug. 27.-It is estimated that 5,000 persons are in attendance at the grove meetings of he Universal Peace Union. Every seat in the Audi torium was filled this forenoon and all the standingroom occupied. The morning session opened with

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CHURCHES AND THE SILVER QUESTION THE REV. DR. MICHESNEY MAKES SOME IM-PORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. I have read in to-day's Tribune additional criticisms of Dr. Talmage's ambiguous and amiably optimistic utterances concerning the silver question. These criticisms seem to me to be just. is not a time for any one, to whose words multitudes pay heed, to take refuge in obscurity or pleasant generalities. The issue is too plainly of great moral import for anything of that sort to

he admissible. But is it not possible that the criticisms should be extended further than to this particular case Are the churches, through their appointed teachers, the preachers and the editors of church papers, generally as plain and emphatic against this absurd and fanatical and unrighteous scheme as they should be? Certain clergymen of great prominence. notably Dr. MacArthur and Bishop Newman, have blown trumpet blasts of no uncertain sound. Many others have uttered their protests against this effort to bring in an era of confusion and fraud and dishoner. Some of the editors of religious journals have also struck the right note. But why should not every one, whose business is to teach religious and moral truth and to awaken and enlighten ascience, employ his powers to the utmost in resisting this attack upon the prosperity and mor-

ality and life of our Nation? If a man is too obtuse to see the true inwardness of this matter, if he has not read history sufficiently and acquainted himself well enough with the A, B, "s of political economy to know what wrong is involved in debasing a nation's currency, if he has not studied ethics with sufficient care to realize that this silver scheme is in direct violation of the commandment. "Thou shalt not steal," then he is unfit for the place of a teacher of morals. If, seeing the wrong, he is too timorous or sluggish to speak, ther

also he is unfit.

Some may hesitate because of an impression that

seems to exist that somehow a political convention has the prerogative of removing almost any subjecfrom pulpit or church discussion. Let a matter beome an issue between political parties, immediate ly it is functed by some that preachers and editors of thurch papers must hold themselves aloof from it. And there can be no doubt of the inexpediency and unwisdom, and wrong even, in many cases, involved But it deserves to be re in "preaching politics." membered that when a political party proposes a measure absolutely immoral, it is not only the privilege, but also the duty of preachers to point out the immorality and to denounce it. The politicians in that case are the aggressors. They have invaded he realm of morals and must be repelled.

The silence, or indefiniteness, or remarkable tardiness, of some of the Church papers calls for comment. Probably a too strenuous desire to keep out of politics has something to do with it. The vacation season does not affect Church editors at the same time or in the same way as it does preachers From quiet country places the editorials are sent on, and appear regularly through the heated weeks of the summer. The reticence or delay of some of the editors cannot be explained by the season. The fact that the Church papers circulate widely opens

the editors cannot be explained by the season. The fact that the Church papers circulate widely opens for them a great opportunity. They go to States where the situation is doubtful. They are read by many who are in need of instruction upon the moral phase of the silver question. They reach members of churches in large numbers who propose to vote conscientiously, but ignorantly, for dishonesty on the most gigantic scale that has ever threatened this country. That we have professed Christians of that character, and probably by the thousands, does not speak well for our American Christianity. It is to be feared that some of the preachers of our country have been caught in the meshes of Socialism. There has been altogether too much incoherent talk about "Christian Socialism," and in one way or another too much currency has been given to the notion that our existing social and political institutions are justly chargeable with the poverty and genorance and crime that burden society. Far greater anxiety is shown by some to regenerate society in some wholesale manner than to regenerate the individuals who compuse society. It should not surprise any one to find preachers of that kind taking up the sliver fad. Its sham pretensions to being a movement of the masses against the moneyed class, and its after failure to show how it will be able to fulful its forgy promises of great prosperity for the people, make this the very fad for suca preachers.

for the people, make this the very fad for such preachers.

But well might they stop and inspect their company. They are keeping step with fanatics and Abarchists and the danaerous classes of society generally. It is to be believed that such preachers are not numerous. Probably the fact that this question was precipitated upon the country at the beginning of the vacation season, when large numbers of the preachers are absent from their pulpits, fully explains why many of them are still to be need from. The only thing that should be expected is that the preachers of this country generally should utter the voice of the Church against this stupendous folly and proposed wrong. But this silver craze should be hit as soon and as ard as possible. We should keep on lifting it till it has disappeared forever. This preaching of honesty should not be left chiefly to the secular newspapers.

it has disappeared forever. Inspire and servised by the secular newspapers.

That the silver crusade in many parts of the country has attempted to invest itself with the sanctity of religion is one of the most serious symotoms of the times.

That the "Boy Orator" should be halled as "a new Messiah", that it should be declared, with reference to this popular madness, that "this country has witnessed a new Pentecost and received a new baptism of fire," is enough to shock all who have any vestige of true reverence. But it should also awaken reflection. We must have in what is called Christianity in this country less emotionalism and sensationalism, and more of intelligence and true conscientiousness. The Church papers, as well as the pulpits, have a work set before them. To do the work that is now so urgent may give some offence and cost some subscriptions. But we must not be permitted to fancy that for any such reason the utterances that are needed will be postponed.

It is not enough to deal in general discussions of the perils that threaten popular government. Everybody knows that "immorality" and "indifferentism" and "fanaticism" are dangerous to society, and particularly so to society in this country.

In place of platitudes upon such topics, and long-

try.

In place of platitudes upon such topics, and long-drawn-out traisms, there should be clear and strong expositions, bearing directly upon the present situation and the question uppermost in the minds of the people. ENSIGN MCHESNEY.

White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1896.

SOMETHING FOR VOTERS TO REMEMBER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I hope you will keep this trite saying in big leaded type every day till election: "The farmers of Jefferson County know that you cannot increase the product of cheese by watering the milk." and also please keep McKinley's trite saying: "It is better to keep laboring men of America
employed than to open our mints to the silver of
the world."
You can educate many people by keeping these
two truths conspicuously in the columns of The
Tribune.

Mohawk Valley, N. Y. Aug. 21, 1896.

MISS BARTON'S WORK NOT FINISHED. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: The fact that Miss Barton has left Constantinople for a rest with friends in Germany has created the impression that she has closed her relief work for the suffering Armenians and is on her way to the United States. This is not the case, She is in readiness to return to Constantinople in the fall, and has left the relief work in competent All reports from the interior indicate that the suffering and destitution will be very severe as the winter comes on. The experience already gained and the agencies for relief already estabished will make it possible to conduct the relief work on an increasingly thorough and satisfactory In urging that there should be no relaxation n the relie, work, Miss Barton herself writes as

"Every practical idea would point to the importance of making it possible for these people to use their time and strength in these summer days and through the early autumn in the best provisional work possible against the cold and hunger of the long winter months, when, without these provisions, nothing is left to them but suffering and starvation."

visions, nothing is left to them but suffering and starvation."

Dr. Dwight, of Constantinople, writes in regard to Miss Barton: "She has done a splendid work, sensibly and economically managed, Wherever her agents have been the missionaries have expressed the strongest approval of their methods and efficiency. The work done has been of great and permanent importance.

"It is expected that the relief work will become more truly international and official. The Europeans have at last been convinced from their own investigations that horrible suffering will be ushered in with the winter. France is waking up, Germany is going to open orphan asylums at Harpoot, Ooffa and Cesarea, under the protection of the Government and the care of the Kaiserwerth Dearonesses. Switzerland has relief committees at Geneva, Zurich, Hasle and Berne. England is making strenucus efforts to keep up supplies, with a view to have means in the winter when the stress comes."

At least \$200,000 has already been contributed by

At least \$500,000 has already been contributed by
the people of America for the relief work, and
about the same amount in Great Britain.
All funds intended for this object, should be sent
to Brown Bros. & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,
who are the treasurers of the National Armenian
Relief Committee and of the Red Cross.
SPENCER TRASK,
Chairman the Executive Committee.
F. D. GREENE, Secretary,
New-York, Aug. 21, 1895.

PRAISE FOR THE TRIBUNE'S REPORTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. Moody wants to thank you very warmly for the way in which the Northfield meetings were reported during the recent conference. He has heard on many sides from people who were not able to get to Northfield, but who were delighted to think that they could keep in touch with the most-

any other form.

East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1896.

RELIEF FOR THE BANKS.

CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM SUGGESTER BY THEODORE GILMAN.

THE INCORPORATION OF CLEARING HOUSE UNDER UNITED STATES LAWS PROPOSED-THE METHODS IN FRANCE AND

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: After a pestilence in a city the authorities can generally be induced to study modern methods for the disposal of sewage. Loss of property and or life seems necessary to awaken a community to consider the recommendations of experts or to move a corporation to change from old methods to new. All remember the cost of life and property needed to secure the abandonment of side wheels on ocean steamers, and many expensive reforms in railroading are due to the same moving cause The great loss of property resulting from the de-

fects of our banking system should be the incentive to similar reforms, and it is opportune at the present time to point out those defects while they are causing losses and deranging the business of the country. In a time of disturbance men do not turn lightly away from the consideration of measures of relief

The defect of our banking system is that a forced liquidation is the only way provided by law for the restoration of depleted bank reserves.

The National Banking law requires a Z per cent reserve to be maintained, but by redeposit the a tual amount of cash reserves is much reduced from that percentage. The banks, therefore are allowed by law to do business on their credit, and to owe four or five times as much as the amount of cash on hand. But when they are called on for that 25 per cent, or any part of it, the law makes their reserves except by forcing liquidations on the business community. Forced liquidation means dir It catches the community on a sudden and compels them to sell out their property at a sacr fice to raise money to restore the reserves of the banks. This causes great declines of all values and many troubles both known and unknown. It stor business and wages, and all for the sole purpose of restoring the reserves of the banks.

It stands to reason that a system of banking is defective which works in this way. It is the cre system for the banks and a cash system for their borrowers. And our banks are running on such a small margin of reserves that the business community is at all times in danger of being called upon unawares to liquidate, to help the banks out After losses have been incurred and depreciations have taken place to the extent of hundreds of millions, then the banks can resort to the extra egal and extra hazardous method of protecting themselves and helping out the survivors by trenchdearing-house certificates in place of reserves paid out to meet cash demands. Before using this las resort the public has been pretty well squeezed. best they can for their customers and the business community, and are not open to any criticism or censure, for the blame is wholly and entity on the existing system, and is due to its play and

easily remedied defects.

The remedy is that our banks should not only be conducted on the credit system as now, with authority to lend '5 per cent of their depositors' money and retain 25 per cent on hand as a cash reserve, but also, in case of need, should have some source from which they can obtain circulating notes, on pledge of their commercial assets, for a further percentage of their depositors' money, which, with the cash reserve of 25 per cent, would give them sufficient funds to liquidate as much of their deposits as might be demanded without forcing liquidations at frequently recurring intervals on the borrowers of the 75 per cent. asily remedied defects.

the cash reserve of 25 per cent, wound give them satisficient funds to liquidate as much of their deposits as might be demanded without forcing liquidations at frequently recurring intervals on the borrowers of the 75 per cent.

It is true that in ordinary times it is safe for banks to lend 75 per cent of their depositors' money and to hold but 25 per cent as a reserve; but to meet extraordinary events, like the Baring failure, or the panic of 1893, or the Venezuela message, or the silver scare, power should be lodged somewhere by which the banks could obtain sound credit in the form of circulating notes to liquidate the 75 per cent, or a sufficient percentage thereof to carry them over the extraordinary crises to quieter times without calling upon the borrowers of the 75 per cent to make forced liquidations and great losses to accomplish the same object. It is evident that if the banks could obtain sound credit in the form of circulating notes, the liquidation would be accomplished without loss to themselves or the business community.

A knowledge that the banks had this power to

community.

A knowledge that the banks had this power to protect their reserves in this way would allay if not prevent panies.

This is the system of the Bank of France and of the Imperial Bank of Germany. During the twenty-five years in which this system has been in operation in Germany it has been tested many times by serious financial disturbances, and has carried the business community of that nation safely through them ad. A French bank will advertise its condition, showing 10 per cent of its Habilities in

by serious mancial disturbances, and has carried the business community of that nation safely through them all. A French bank will advertise its condition, showing 10 per cent of its llabilities in cash, 10 per cent in call loans and 50 per cent in cash, 10 per cent in call loans and 50 per cent in hills receivable "immediately discountable at the Bank of France." Such a showing is impregnable. The same end can be attained in our country by incorporating our clearing-houses under United States laws, with power under suitable restrictions to issue a clearing-house currency to their members. This idea has been elaborated in my bill. H. R. 3,338, which was introduced in the House last winter by the Hon. Benjamin S. Fairchild, and in explanation of which I made a statement before a sub-committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in February, both of which documents were published in "The Banking Law Journal" of March, 1896.

Any circulating notes issued to banks must be of a credit so undoubted as to be accepted by all banks in any panic. This credit can be reached by the supervision by the incorporation of clearing-houses under United States laws.

Now, since it is likely that the party friendly to silver and hostile to National hanks will be defeated in the next general election, the completion of the National banking system in harmony with American institutions becomes a practical and pressing question. A good tariff will protect the finances of the general Government, and easily maintain all its obligations on a rer with gold. A sound lanking system will give stability to our commerce and protection to the credit of the business community. These two measures should mark the advent of the incoming Administration.

THEODORE GILMAN.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1896.

AN EDITORIAL COMMENDED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I feel so much pleased with the "spirit" of your editorial this morning on "Compensations of the Crists," that I can't refrain from a line to you

commending it Such articles are "vote-getters" not only, but they help to bring about a closer sympathy between men who have heretofore been of a different faith as to matters not vitally essential, but who should now all work together for a common end I hope to see more of them.

New-York, Aug. 21, 1896.

NATURE OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In travelling about the country lately it has struck me that nature has declared most emphatically for the "gold standard," and that "sound-money" voters could not do better than "sound-money" voters could not do better than adopt the golden-rod as their badge in this campaign. I hope that in the next election they may be as conspicuous and plentiful as that beautiful flower which now clothes the woods and lanes. I would recommend the silver-rod (Schidago bleelor to the followers of Mr. Bryan, but am afraid from its inconspicuousness and comparative rarity, compared with its beautiful neighbor, they may not be quite pleased to adopt it.

Cazenovia, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1896.

BETTING ON M'KINLEY IN COLORADO. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The honest-money reaction wave has struck this State, and the McKinley and Hobart ticket is certain to win at the polls here in November, in spite of the repudiators. A Republican Protection Club was organized here last night, with a memclub was organized here last night, with a membership of 178, mostly gold miners from Champion Hill. A bet is posted on the bulletin-board in "The Senate," the largest house in the town, of \$1,900 against \$1,000 that the Republicans will be successful; but it has found no takers.
Colorado has always been a Republican State, and undoubtedly will give her electoral vote to McKinley and Hobart this fall. THOMAS FRANCIS.
Saw Plt, Col., Aug. 16, 1896.

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